

FIRST DRAWING.

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par at the Office of the HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 30th day of November, 1883, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE ROBERT JOHNSON, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

109 Bonds Nos.—

8 14 21 26 35 45 55

32 70 81 93 101 102 111

16 120 135 142 148 159 168

174 183 187 197 206 210 223

232 237 247 252 259 271 273

235 234 302 309 313 327 333

342 349 359 366 374 382 388

393 407 418 422 430 440 444

451 459 469 476 487 494 498

507 519 527 532 538 547 555

537 575 583 588 597 605 614

639 643 648 647 655 664 672

663 694 702 703 712 727 728

723 741 749 757 765 773 783

790 799 808 814 823 830 836

846 853 862 869 877 885 894

899 910 918 927 939 941 948

956 967 975 981 990 994 1003

1015 1029 1028 1038 1048 1054 1063

1101 1094 1108 1112 1116 1121 1129

1133 1140 1151 1158 1163 1171 1175

1189 1193 1207 1215 1221 1227 1231

1237 1248 1255 1262 1268 1275 1281

1295 1302 1310 1318 1326 1333 1338

1349 1356 1367 1371 1383 1391 1394

1408 1415 1419 1423 1437 1446 1454

1462 1463 1477 1482 1492 1498 1500

1517 1526 1534 1540 1546 1550 1559

1573 1580 1587 1594 1600 1614 1623

1637 1648 1655 1660 1663 1673 1686

1694 1703 1718 1724 1734 1736 1741

1743 1751 1753 1765 1774 1783 1790

1795 1806 1814 1823 1827 1840 1849

1855 1863 1871 1877 1887 1899 1900

1911 1918 1927 1934 1943 1951 1959

1966 1975 1982 1991 1998 2006 2015

2019 2032 2040 2048 2056 2064 2072

2128 2136 2144 2152 2160 2168 2176

2183 2193 2249 2157 2166 2172 2182

2197 2197 2202 2194 2202 2224 2233

2247 2253 2283 2271 2278 2287 2295

2299 2310 2319 2327 2333 2343 2351

2365 2370 2374 2380 2399 2399 2407

2416 2423 2431 2438 2446 2449 2465

2471 2473 2481 2489 2495 2503 2511

2528 2538 2545 2554 2561 2567 2574

2585 2590 2595 2607 2614 2620 2632

2626 2647 2655 2663 2671 2678 2693

2592 2701 2711 2720 2729 2735 2741

2743 2765 2767 2773 2781 2790 2795

2906 2915 2926 2934 2937 2947 2955

2968 2970 2978 2987 2992 2997 2999

3018 3027 3111 3114 3119 3124 3126

3254 3262 3269 3276 3287 3295 3301

3309 3316 3326 3335 3341 3349 3355

3364 3374 3383 3393 3409 3419 3425

3424 3431 3437 3445 3454 3461 3471

3470 3481 3489 3497 3505 3513 3521

3535 3543 3551 3559 3567 3575 3583

3599 3609 3617 3625 3633 3641 3649

3654 3663 3671 3679 3687 3695 3703

3719 3726 3733 3740 3747 3754 3761

3757 3766 3773 3783 3798 3805 3812

3831 3841 3848 3856 3864 3872 3879

3886 3894 3902 3910 3918 3926 3934

3927 3935 3943 3951 3959 3967 3975

3983 3991 3999 4007 4014 4021 4029

4048 4056 4064 4072 4079 4087 4095

4131 4155 4187 4178 4189 4195 4207

4216 4224 4226 4230 4238 4248 4250

4372 4371 4378 4387 4394 4399 4404

4388 4393 4430 4449 4454 4459 4466

4450 4457 4468 4475 4482 4489 4496

4515 4537 4557 4567 4574 4582 4589

4619 4610 4619 4629 4639 4645 4652

4654 4658 4668 4672 4678 4685 4692

4710 4716 4723 4729 4734 4741 4747

4764 4775 4781 4790 4795 4807 4814

4828 4832 4837 4845 4856 4864 4870

4857 4863 4879 4886 4894 4900 4905

4942 4948 4956 4964 4972 4979 4985

5019 5027 5037 5047 5054 5061 5071

5054 5063 5066 5078 5083 5091 5097

5118 5125 5133 5142 5147 5156 5165

5167 5175 5181 5189 5193 5205 5213

5222 5230 5238 5242 5253 5263 5278

5381 5381 5389 5395 5407 5414 5423

5447 5459 5467 5476 5484 5492 5500

5505 5513 5520 5528 5536 5543 5550

5558 5563 5574 5581 5588 5591 5597

5634 5643 5650 5657 5664 5671 5678

5685 5693 5698 5705 5712 5719 5726

5738 5745 5752 5759 5767 5774 5781

5781 5789 5795 5802 5809 5816 5823

5838 5844 5850 5856 5862 5868 5875

5895 5901 5907 5913 5919 5925 5931

5959 5961 5967 5973 5979 5985 5991

6031 6070 6079 6086 6093 6101 6107

6116 6119 6125 6134 6150 6159 6169

6176 6179 6180 6181 6193 6205 6215

6220 6229 6248 6256 6264 6270 6279

6285 6285 6294 6301 6316 6320 6328

6356 6359 6366 6374 6381 6389 6397

6404 6412 6418 6424 6430 6436 6442

6459 6464 6470 6476 6482 6488 6494

6521 6529 6534 6541 6548 6555 6562

6578 6584 6590 6596 6598 6606 6608

6614 6623 6630 6638 6644 6650 6656

6655 6657 6676 6680 6684 6694 6698

6672 6674 6688 6693 6700 6705 6715

6728 6736 6741 6745 6752 6759 6767

6787 6793 6807 6815 6821 6826 6832

6859 6864 6874 6882 6887 6894 6897

6904 6912 6918 6924 6930 6936 6944

6971 6979 6986 6993 6999 7005 7011

7064 7071 7078 7083 7093 7103 7110

7116 7127 7134 7143 7150 7156 7166

7175 7183 7191 7199 7208 7215 7223

7228 7234 7245 7252 7263 7271 7278

7287 7295 7303 7310 7319 7326 7334

7341 7349 7359 7370 7376 7384 7392

SHANGHAI.

On the 27th ult. the Municipal Police force was augmented by about thirty native police, who were patrolling a village on the South Creek, situated within the limits of the foreign settlement. These men are said to be sent there by the Taotai, who pays them at the rate of six thousand cash per month, not including what they can squeeze. We believe this step has been done without notifying the Chinese Body, and is under the circumstances an encroachment on their property rights. The villagers are said to have refused to pay taxes, bringing forth as excuse, that their village lies outside the limits of the foreign settlement. A rumour is current that preparations are made by the city authorities to supply, in case war should break out, the whole foreign service with half-trained native police.

A Chinese sailor, who had been on board the German gunboat *Wolff*, was shot and killed while on duty. The following day the following day, the *Wolff* was engaged in shelling the approaches of the town at intervals, to keep off the enemy. The next day the *Beaufort* appeared in force over the hills to the right of the town and sent skirmishers forward to attack the outlying towers. Forts Morani and Jettai fired round shot, and the *Beaufort* replied, but neither succeeded in dislodging the *Wolff*, which was then out of range of the *Beaufort*, so that the gunboat was unable to fire until after dark. On the night of October 25th a grand attack was expected. By order of the British Consul, all the British subjects were required to take refuge on board the shipping in the harbour. One or two Europeans, however, remained on shore watching events.

At 11.30 a.m. on the 26th the *Beaufort* opened fire on the *Wolff*, which had been anchored in the harbour.

Abdul Aziz and Salih, who had been on board the *Wolff*, were captured and brought to the British Consul, who was then at the English Club. Relatives recognized the drowned body to be that of the boy missing from the *Wolff*. In the meantime a Chinese boy was engaged to fill up the vacancy on board the *Wolff*. This boy went a couple of days ago to the Chinese Consul to sue his master for his pay. On a sudden he was half attacked by two Chinese pleading to relatives of the drowned boy, and asking his master to pay a sum towards defraying the funeral expenses of his predecessor. This boy, of course, refused to do so. The police was called and the two Chinese were arrested and brought to the Mixed Court this morning, charged with having committed a robbery. They appeared also the father of the drowned boy, who claimed to have some time ago applied to the prosecutor with clothing. The Court rejected the old man's claim, and sentenced the two robbers to receive twenty blows each.

Mercury.

HANKOW.

24th November. I have read the account forwarded to you by another correspondent of the state of affairs at this port and at Wu-chang, and am bound to say that I scarcely think his somewhat alarmist predictions are borne out by facts. At any rate, I may add a few words of a different kind.

The plot of which I have been told in the last few days is as follows:—A Chinese boy was a *Tutu* (Ostler) attached to the *Wolff* with a view to rehabilitating his reputation, which had suffered from the report made to Peking of his treachery when the English broke out some time before. People only insist on his genuineness because they are a little ashamed of the general idea into which they allow others to be betrayed. Bye and bye, however, when the *Wolff* is bound to follow the prolonged floods begins to feel that there may be trouble; but there is no present at present, and the standing source of danger—the number of disbanded braves surviving in these provinces—is being reduced by the more energetic of those finding employment in the new levies that are being made for the war on the southern frontier.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

NEWCHWANG.

24th November. A few days ago we had strong symptoms of winter, there being at night from 15 to 20 degrees of frost; but the south wind has brought on a change, and steamers and sailing vessels are able to travel quite comfortably. Every facility that the latest of the *Wolff*'s supplies has been granted by the Customs, and clearances are effected as quickly as possible.

The Harbour-master is really the right man in the right place, and is of the greatest assistance. Only two or three sailing vessels and some eight steamers are in port. Two of the latter, *Focus* and *Wolff*, are waiting for their complements of men, who are being sent to Tientsin. Some sailing vessels are said to be unable to get employment owing to the scarcity and high price of new men. The harvest has been most abundant, but the carriage by boats fell off greatly towards the last that were chartered, though not by the *Wolff*. The roads get hard we shall have the usual difficulties in getting a fine stock will be ready for the shipping season.

Last year the *Wolff* was, rather late than not, until about 24th November. Unless the wind were round we may have a still later season, but it will be prepared, as a great change may take place in a few hours. In three days more, according to the Chinese, the month of winter will cover up.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

CHINA'S OPPOSITION TO FRANCE.

His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang-kang has received an important Decree from Peking, dated the 30th of the 9th moon, an abstract of which we have now procured. Its tenor is as follows:—The fact that Annam is a vassal state of China is known universally. Yet France has actually dared, both in the present instance, to protest against it, and to demand that we should give up our rights in Annam. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the existence of Russian or Persian designs in Mactan. The *Moscow Gazette* advocates the union of Buriaria and Roushia under Aleko Pasha.

I am informed that Jeddah that cholera both in Mecca has almost entirely disappeared.

CARIO, 12th November. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contradicts the existence of Russian or Persian designs in Mactan. The *Moscow Gazette* advocates the union of Buriaria and Roushia under Aleko Pasha.

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WASHINGON, 13th November. The *Washington Daily News* monthly report estimates that the American cotton crop has undergone a slight improvement during the last month.

BRAGDOR, 13th November. A fresh rising of a serious nature has taken place at Kiao-ja-ko, to which place all available troops have been despatched. The rebels hold the position at Kiao-ja-ko.

WASHINGON, 15th November. Marquis Tseng's object in returning to Paris was to pay his respects to M. Ferry on the latter's assuming office as Foreign Minister. No fresh instructions have been received by Tseng from the Chinese Government.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 1st December. EXCHANGE.

LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, 3/8.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 3/8.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8.

On Bills.—Bank Bills, on demand, 4/82.

Credit, at 4 months' sight, 4/71.

On BOMBAK.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/27.

On SINGAPORE.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/27.

Bank, sight, 7/11.

Private, 30 days' sight, 7/24.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Com. Fund.)—1/1 per cent. premium.

Union Bank of Canton, Limited—

3/20 per cent. share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—5/1 per share.

North China Insurance—1/150 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—1/1 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—2/20 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—1/14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—1/15 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—5/57 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—3/7 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5/5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—5/8 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—10 per cent. premium.

HONG KONG, 18th November.

The *Mussoor* correspondent of *India's News* gives detailed particulars of the recent siege. He states that on October 21st a large body of Bedouins, provided with scaling ladders and dressed in dark cloths, attacked the town.

The garrison, about a thousand strong, quickly defended the walls and succeeded in holding off

the assault with a loss of 52 killed. One wounded man who was taken was put to death.

The *Phion* went to Muttra on October 22nd, and fired two guns over the town on the following day. The *Phion* was then sent to the town of *Arabia* to keep off the enemy. The next day the *Beaufort* appeared in force over the hills to the right of the town and sent skirmishers forward to attack the outlying towers. Forts Morani and Jettai fired round shot, and the *Phion* replied, but neither succeeded in dislodging the *Beaufort*, so that the gunboat was unable to fire until after dark. On the night of October 25th a grand attack was expected. By order of the British Consul, all the British subjects were required to take refuge on board the shipping in the harbour. One or two Europeans, however, remained on shore watching events.

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EXTRACTS.

IN A GARDEN.

There's a garden of my childhood that I only see in dreams.
Ever touching lies upon it, shadows only passing fit.

Through the vista of my memory very fair that garden seems.

And I sometimes yearn with longing once again to enter it!

I can smell the lawn's first mowing, and the rich earth freshly turned;

When the spring's warm fingered touches wakened life the garden beds;

Where the double row of roses like a golden path was burned;

And the tulips in the border waved their stately crimson heads;

Where the south wall lured the swallows wheeling up against the blue;

Summer beauty gained upon us ere we knew the spring began;

Where the pale winter clusters tender arms of grace throw;

Till the white magnolia lifted cups of silver to the sun;

Year by year the blooming orchard lay like snow beneath the moon;

Year by year the chaffinch nestled where the mossy boughs divide;

And her boughs upon the branches twitted through the leaves of June;

Till the growing apples reddened under August's smile of pride;

Spring and ever-radiant summer and full autumn hold it fast;

My enchanted garden, whether fancy leads me back to-day,

Never winter falls upon it, for the pictures of the past,

God be thanked, are happy pictures, and their skies forever gay.

Only when across life's highway comes the sound of country birds,

Or of water lapping, westward borne, and cold with snow;

Then the longing for my garden fills me with such strong desire;

That my soul is faint within me for the sunshines that I know.

—Argosy.

SPREAD OF MORMONISM.

A correspondent writing in the *Globe* says:—Confidences of the Mormon Church are held in the large tabernacle in Salt Lake City twice over year—namely, in April and October. At those meetings it is customary to choose, by a show of hands, missionaries to go forth and preach "the word" to the "heathen" in Europe and elsewhere.

In 1851, at the result of the labour of travelling Mormons, 2,233 Mormons emigrated to Utah, 1,500 recruits having been obtained during the last four months of that year in England alone. Last year, between April and December, 2,350 Mormons were landed in Salt Lake City, more than half of the latter having come from England, Scotland, and Wales, the remainder being made up of recruits obtained in Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. More than 20,000 foreign women have been imported into Utah during the last 20 years.

THE AGONIES OF CRUCIFIXION.

All civilized communities demand that a life to be sacrificed shall be sacrificed swiftly and without needless pain. True, various nations have different opinions as to how this may best be accomplished, but the American and English Governments have decided that hanging is the most merciful, as compared with the Spanish instrument of torture—the garrote—it is questionable whether or not hanging is the most merciful. A hanging executioner may, in either case, cause unnecessary tortures. With these subjects, however, this paper has nothing to do. The writer desires simply to set forth the various mode of crucifixion as adopted by the ancients, and to show what terrible sufferings the wretched malefactor had to undergo before death came to his relief. Hours and days of unmitigated torture, a thirst which was unquenchable; a prolonged suffocation; a horrible gasping for breath, intensified only by a moment's respite; the bites of the vultures of the air, and the stings and burrowings of insects, the burning of the rays of the noonday sun, and the cold, clammy dew at midnight; a repetition of which, the present day is happily delivered. In comparison our present capital punishments are not merciful, and the vindication of justice most humane.

The most primitive form seems to have been an upright tree, to which the victim was either bound or nailed. In Ezra, vi, 11 it is ordered that "whoever shall alter his word, let timber be pulled down from his house, and being set up, let him be hanged thereon, and let his house be made a gallows for this." Titus had no time to set a horizontal beam when crucifying five hundred Jews a day for months. He simply drove a pole into the ground, to which the victim was lashed, and he was left to die.

Men were generally punished by having "stocks" (forks) slipped over their necks, to which their arms were tied, and this was done by a rope fitting into a groove. This device evidently suggested the more recent stocks, to save time, and being more artistic, it was usual to nail the hands, but to bind the feet. It is erroneous to suppose that a single spike secured both feet to the cross, one foot in front of the other. A spike was driven through each foot, sometimes to a support fixed on the cross, just beneath the plantar surface of the feet. Additional cruelty was sometimes practiced by the victim being seated on a spike or "horn" (Iustus Martir), though at times a piece of wood was so placed that he might rest on it.

The nails, aided by intense heat, soon produced gangrene. Although the culprit writhed in agony for some time, it is doubtful whether any long-continued activity of the body could be maintained. The weight of the intestines, gravitating downward, produced intussusception. The circulation was impeded, the viscera pressing on the veins. The lungs could not be emptied. Insects got into the eyes, nose, ears and wounds. At nightfall the bones of the legs of those still living were broken, ostensibly to hasten death, but, in reality, to gratify the spectators, who were becoming fatigued.

Death generally resulted from gangrene of wounds, dislocation of viscera, exsanguination of blood through the valves of the heart, pericarditis and pleurisy of heart and lungs. "In many cases" death was accelerated by hunger and thirst, the victim's desire of heat and cold, or the attacks of ravenous birds and insects, and others, especially accelerated by burning, stoning, suffocation, breaking the bones and skin, and the "vital organs" (Adam Clarke's "Christianity on Mathew," chapter xxv, 32).

According to Origen, Timotheus and Mauro, a married pair who suffered about the year 280, under Diocletian, received for nine days and nights on the cross, flogging each other, and expired on the tenth day. By order of the Emperor Maximian, in the year 297, seven Christians of Elisium were subjected to long and varied tortures, three of whom were taken down from the cross while yet alive, and the Emperor, hearing of this ordered huge nails to be driven into their heads.—*New York Medical Journal*.

TO BE LET.

TO LET
TWO LARGE ROOMS on the Grand Floor in the new Premises occupied by the undersigned, 1st House Lane, suitable for Offices.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
21st November, 1883.

TO LET.

BISNER VILLA, PORTCOULTURE, Furnished.

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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.

29th June, 1883.

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FROM 11th November, A SMALL HOUSE and an UPPER FLAT of a large house.

Rents must be moderate. Particulars to be sent to

A. C. C.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

11th May, 1883.

TO LET.

ROOMS in Club CHAMBERS.

Appt to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

1st February, 1883.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E, 1874

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M O N O P O L E

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1883.

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AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,

By Dr. DEAN.

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and Dr. MINTON'S Orthography.

PRICE—\$1.50

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West Bond Street, 1883.

Appt to the Daily Press Office.

3rd October, 1883.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No.

11, Queen's Road Central.

For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

1st August, 1883.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Good received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

ENTIRE GODOWNS to be LET.

Appt to
MEYER & CO.

3rd March, 1883.

FOR SALE.

G 183, LIVINGSTON & CO.

29th November, 1883.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEDGES & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

1874, "Westward."

\$20 per case of 12 dozen pints.

\$19 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen pints.

\$18 per case of 12 dozen pints.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$15 per case of 1 dozen pints.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$18 per case of 12 dozen pints.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$18 per case of 12 dozen pints.

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